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BUT NEVER RETRENCH
on the money better spent than on the eyes if they need ATTENTION!
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No. 19,304 第一萬九千三百零四號 光緒庚申年二月廿六日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14TH 1920. 禮拜叁 中華民國九年四月拾四號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " " 10 "
2.30 " to 5.00 " " 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
6.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
9.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 8.30 " " 15 "
8.30 " to 6.00 " " 10 "
6.00 " to 8.30 " " 15 "
8.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers
57

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 2. A Local. a.m.	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.		7.30		8.30		2.30			
SHEK LUNG	arr.		8.40		11.07		5.46			
	dep.		8 55		11 17		4.55			
Fanling	arr.		10.20		1.00		6.40			
	dep.	7.27	10.30	8.10	4.30	11.45	4 55	5.09	6.05	6.13
Fanling	dep.	7.38	—	8.16	4.37	11.51	—	5.05	6.15	6.17
Taipo Market	"	7.42	—	8.21	4.42	11.56	—	5.10	6.14	6.21
Taipo	"	7.48	—	8.27	4.54	12.05	—	5.21	6.34	6.32
Fotin	"	7.52	—	8.37	5.00	12.09	—	5.27	6.38	6.36
Yaumati	"	8.04	—	8.50	5.16	12.23	—	5.40	6.51	6.49
Hunghom	"	8.17	—	9.04	5.30	12.35	—	5.53	6.55	7.02
KOWLOON	arr.	8.22	—	9.10	5.35	12.41	—	5.59	6.59	7.08
		8.26	11.10	9.12	5.39	12.44	7.15	6.02	7.02	7.09

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.25	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.15	11.45 a.m.	1.05	2.45	4.55	6.05
KOWLOON	dep.	6.46	8.10	9.20	10.32	11.33	12.01 p.m.	1.19	3.00	5.11	6.23
Hunghom	dep.	6.50	—	9.28	10.37	11.37	12.04	1.23	—	5.15	6.19
Yaumati	dep.	6.57	—	9.32	10.43	11.43	12.09	1.28	—	5.20	6.35
Shatin	dep.	7.09	—	9.45	10.55	11.55	12.23	1.40	—	5.32	6.47
Taipo	dep.	7.22	—	10.00	11.09	12.09	12.51	1.55	—	5.47	7.01
Taipo Market	dep.	7.26	—	10.07	11.13	12.13	12.58	1.57	—	5.51	7.05
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.19	11.23	12.23	12.47	2.07	—	6.01	7.15
Sheungshui	dep.	7.41	—	10.23	11.27	12.27	12.50	2.11	—	6.05	7.19
Shum Chun	arr.	7.46	8.50	10.28	11.32	12.32	12.55	2.16	3.50	6.10	7.24
	dep.		8.52	10.30	—	—	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	10.25	1.33	—	—	—	—	5.20	—	—
	dep.		10.40	2.15	—	—	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.		11.50	3.10	—	—	—	—	6.40	—	—

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.50	12.00	2.20	6.00	Shataukok	dep.	7.05	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55	Fanling	arr.	8.00	11.15	2.00	5.55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.
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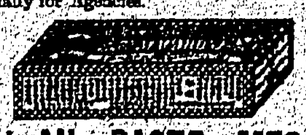
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DEPARTURE OF MR. STEPHEN FROM SHANGHAI.

HIS TRIBUTE TO THE CHINESE BANKS.

The Chinese Bankers Association of Shanghai last week entertained Mr. A. G. Stephen, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at that port to a farewell banquet. His health was proposed in highly complimentary terms by Mr. Sung Hai-chang, Manager of the Bank of China.

In reply Mr. STEPHEN remarked that Mr. Sung had asked him to give them some advice. Foreigners usually were too ready to give advice to Chinese, who after all knew their own business perfectly well and had little to learn from any of them. Especially was this so in banking. When he (Mr. Stephen) came here nine years ago there were Ta Ching and the Chao Tung Banks, but now they had 13 banks carrying on business in a most efficient and able way and organising the money market here so that it was now possible to carry on without those periodical crises which they used to have.

He took this opportunity of thanking the Chinese banks for the assistance they had given to the market on many occasions round about China New Year. If they had withheld their assistance most of the foreign banks would have been in very bad shape. It was a very good sign that banking on modern lines had been developed in China. He understood that these banks aspired to become members of the Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association, that they should be recognized on even terms in financing the exports and imports of China. He saw no reason why this should not be brought about, and he, for one, did not think that increased banking facilities could possibly do any harm to the banks already in existence. On the contrary his experience had been that the more banks that brought their resources to the assistance of trade, the larger the trade grew and more money was to be made by the banks and by the merchants.

If a new foreign bank came to Shanghai he always welcomed it honestly, because it meant additional capital, additional energy, and they were all helping in the development of the foreign trade of China. Accordingly, if these Chinese thought that the time had come for them to take a hand in financing external trade he could assure them that Wayfoong would raise no objections.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

He believed that since he had been there the power and prestige of Wayfoong had been maintained, and he had found it perhaps easier than some of his predecessors, because in the past there had been fewer foreign banks interested in external trade, so there were always difficulties and crises arising. All the new banks which had come within recent years had made matters very much smoother. He wished to thank Mr. Sung for the assistance he had given him on many occasions, and occasionally he (Mr. Stephen) had been able to reciprocate. He believed there was now a feeling between the foreign and Chinese banks that they would mutually come to each other's assistance in time of trouble.—(Applause.)

Mr. Sung had played a very strong part in the past 10 years in Shanghai. He had done what very few of them could afford to do, he had disregarded orders from his head office and the government, and they had to thank him that the Bank of China in Shanghai had its present credit, reputation and influence. It was an extraordinary achievement, and he thought it was almost unparalleled. Mr. Sung had never allowed himself to get into difficulties, and he had performed a great service not only to his own bank but to the banks generally in Shanghai and to foreign trade by preventing a panic and by meeting the bank's liabilities without any assistance whatever from the foreign banks.

He felt very much honoured that these Chinese bankers had come there to meet him that evening. He assured them that he would carry away from Shanghai with him the most agreeable recollections of their business relations. He had never found them other than helpful, and he was sure that the Chinese Bankers' Association would grow in prosperity and become a big factor there, a factor which he was perfectly sure would not decrease but would add to the business of the place and the business of foreign banks. When he returned there—if it so happened that he did return—he would look forward to meeting them. He could assure them that his successor, Mr. Stitt, would carry on the Wayfoong tradition of live and let live, and he was sure that he would cultivate the most friendly relations with the Chinese banks.—(Applause.)

OSAKA FLEET.

SEVEN NEW SHIPS.

Another 120,000 tons of new ships are to be built by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in the near future in addition to the two freighters of 12,000 tons each ordered from London.

The principal object of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in recently deciding to increase its capital from Y.50,000,000 to Y.100,000,000 was to construct a new efficient fleet with which to extend its oversea operations. In pursuance of this policy the 120,000 tons of ships are to be built as soon as possible, and it is understood that the necessary arrangements have already been made.

So far as is known, seven ships are to be built before the end of the year,—two of 10,000 tons each and three of 6,500 tons each before the end of the next December.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Two good matches in the Club Handicap Doubles were played yesterday, revealing a better standard of the game than has been seen in the Club tournament for the last two or three years. Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis went into the final by defeating Mr. and Mrs. Hickling. The winners had to play their very best to overcome the heavy handicap against them. Mrs. Timmis gave very valuable aid to her partner, who was in good form. Major and Mrs. Greenaway had to go all the way to beat Major Ardoino and Mrs. Moxon. They are a well matched pair, and one is inclined to fancy their chances against Redmond and Mrs. Winslow, whom they will now meet. It is certain that the final match will produce some excellent tennis.

F. A. Redmond defeated Chua Sui Kah in three straight sets, but did not have such an easy time in doing so as the scores would indicate. Redmond used better judgment.

Capt. Murray and A. B. Raworth met S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn. Murray was off his game, his "killing" being devoid of judgment. The youngsters hit hard and their driving from the base line was much admired. They won the first two sets, and then the Club pair, making a special effort obtained the third set. At this stage, the match was stopped owing to the drizzle, and will be replayed.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.—Major and Mrs. Greenaway (owe 15) beat Major Ardoino and Mrs. Moxon (owe 15), 6-3, 6-1; Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis (owe 2/6) beat Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hickling (rec. 4-6), 6-3, 6-3.

OPEN SINGLES.—F. A. Redmond beat Chua Sui Kah, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

CRICKET.

THE CLUB v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following will represent the Club in their home match against Craigengower next Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), C. Blaker, R. A. Brand, E. W. Day, R. A. Green, P. Jacks, P. G. Paravicini, A. B. Raworth, F. J. De Rome, H. A. Sawyer, and H. H. Tayler.

CANTON RACING REGATTA.

THE HONGKONG CREWS.

The Canton Rowing Club have extended an invitation to the Hongkong sporting community to attend the regatta there on April 17th, and to be their guests over the week-end. The Hongkong entries are published below. Two coxswains are wanted, and any gentlemen willing to act in that capacity are asked to send in their names to Mr. J. S. McCann.

The Hongkong teams are:—

SENIOR FOUR—D. Logan (bow), J. S. McCann (2), V. G. Smyth (3), and G. C. H. Cully (stroke).

JUNIOR FOUR.—L. D. Martyn (bow), P. B. Colthurst (2), U. Berg (3), and D. Logan (stroke).

SENIOR PAIRS.—V. G. Smyth (bow) and J. S. McCann (stroke).

JUNIOR PAIRS.—L. D. Martyn (bow) and P. B. Colthurst (stroke).

DOUBLE SCULLS.—J. S. McCann (bow) and G. C. H. Cully (stroke).

SINGLE SCULLS.—P. B. Colthurst.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN JAPAN

THE MISSION OF WOLFRAM VON KNOW.

The *Hochi* says Wolfram von Know, former Military *Attaché* in the German Embassy in Tokyo, who returned to Japan a few weeks ago, has been appointed sole representative in Japan of German merchants and manufacturers who desire to re-open tradal relations with the Japanese. The new representative on March 30th visited Baron Bunkichi Ito (son of the late Prince Ito), Director of the Commercial Section in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and informed him of his appointment as sole representative in Japan of German merchants and manufacturers in Germany. He asked the Director to help him push his new business in Japan, stating that he has already established an office in the premises of Illies & Co. in Taukiji.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi*, Baron Ito admitted having received a visit from Wolfram von Know, but said it is impossible for the Japanese authorities to promise support to any scheme without first consulting Great Britain and the other Allied Powers.

SUN YAT SEN AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DR. WU TING FANG.

The following telegram was dispatched from Shanghai by Dr. Sun Yat Sen on April 10th to Dr. Wu Ting Fang:—

Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Hongkong.

Since Military Government dissolved by resignation of majority Administrators, nobody entitled use its name. Moreover, British Government never recognised it; therefore cannot regard defunct Government agent as legal plaintiff in name of South West people. I entrust you hold for us money in your possession return Shanghai quickly.

SUN YAT SEN.

WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

April 13th.

The big social event of the week was, of course, the arrival of the Governor's wife. A hostess at Government House makes things pleasanter and easier all round. We, women, at any rate, have an idea that the best run grass widowers' establishments cannot hold a candle to the realms in which we reign. To our minds there is always just something lacking where one sex only runs the show. We are great believers in the necessity of a help-meet for all male things. Old Adam established a precedent, and even if Eve did upset his apple-cart, so that the "move on" order was issued, he was probably quite ready to "move on" and would have been utterly bored with life in Eden. After Eve joined him and set about probing and inquiring things began to happen and everything moved. Hongkong will not be the worse for a little moving and modernising, especially in the line of women's activities, such as they are in this colony. One notices a great difference since Lady May left us; she used to keep things together. There were gatherings and meetings at Government House—sometimes for the Ministering League, sometimes the Art Club, then we had the V.A.D. work. She had her guiding hand on everything and having an assured position, she was not afraid of losing caste by being nice and friendly to every one and by setting aside little social distinctions when efficiency and capability were demanded. Women in Hongkong do not keep together or work together; they do not even play together; they all revolve in little circles of their own or of their husbands' making, till they get giddy with the monotony and their heads get turned. What we all want is a common interest and sufficient intercourse with one another to get some of the corners and conceits rubbed off.

Lady Stubbs comes from Colombo with a reputation for efficiency and powers of organisation and for tact and consideration, and we may all hope that she will soon make her influence felt and bring our local women's organisations and charities more into line with similar activities in other parts of the world. Of course, if she tries to introduce anything new or business-like, she will find herself "up against" all sorts of prejudice, but one hopes that she will be sufficiently strong-minded to scrap the old lot, if they will not move with the times and establish a wider and more efficient class of welfare work than is at present carried on in Hongkong. The old ones can still carry on in the old sweet way if they like; there is room for more work and we all need some interest to keep off soul-rot and mould.

We have an example of room for improvement in the local annual appeal on behalf of Dr. Barnado's Home. A few months ago the local newspapers were circularized direct by the Home, and all of them published the call for help, which touched the sympathy of many individuals, who promptly filled in the necessary forms and sent their contributions. During the last week the usual annual local appeal has been made and subscriptions lists have been cast broadcast, without, however, as far as I can make out, any personal canvas, or any organised effort by a number of women to make the most of an excellent cause. Some one mentioned that a sale of work had been held at the Helena May Institute to raise funds, but I doubt the accuracy of this report, for none of the members I have questioned appear to know anything about the sale, and it is not likely that a Club or Institute would hold a, more or less, public function without notifying all members. It seems a pity that such a splendid cause should not call for more general and public effort.

It was surely worthy of some combined organisation on the part of the women of Hongkong, and I suppose it was just for the lack of a leader to point out the obvious course. No matter how earnest and hard-working one person is, it is impossible for her to reach the sympathy or the purses of an entire community, and it is a well-known fact, that the sight of bare and bald subscription lists, lying about on counters and public places rather detracts from than attracts public support. It will be interesting to note the amounts on the various and promiscuous lists, when they are totted up—I presume that they will be published in detail—and compare them with the subscriptions given in response to personal canvas and appeal. The work done by Barnado's Home is post-war and pre-war work, and it is a work that must be carried on, until public welfare is placed on such a basis that no private or amateur effort will be needed to rescue children from slums and neglect and ill-treatment. I would like to see the Ministering Children's League devote this year's work and funds from the bazaar to a tremendous effort to send a bumper sum home to Barnardo's Home.

Dwellers on the lower levels must be having a trying time during the strike. Rickshaw coolies have imbibed the spirit of making hay while the sun shines and are trying to reap a harvest of small coin, while the public depend on them. We are again faced with Hongkong's little peculiarity as regards publicity and find a meagre supply of news on a vital subject. Why this reticence? You come up against it on every side, and the consequence is that the public, in the absence of authentic news, is driven to manufacture all sorts of tall stories, just to pass the time. You often hear a man grumblingly inquire why he wastes 10 cents on a paper, without any news. His grumble would be more to the point if it was aimed at those who supress news and conduct a conspiracy of silence that can serve no purpose but to bring suspicion upon their motives and methods.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

MARINE COURT.

A TROUBLESOME FIREMAN.

Thomas Casey, a fireman on board the s.s. *Professor* was charged, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. C. R. Jackson, the master, with having unlawfully disobeyed commands given to him on the ship on and after April 8th.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. C. R. Jackson, the master, said that the *Professor* arrived in Hongkong on Thursday. The defendant did not work either on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday night he came aboard under the influence of liquor, and created a terrible disturbance. His language was disgusting. Again, on Sunday night, he came on board in a worse state and used obscene and blasphemous language. The master telephoned to the Police to arrest the defendant on Monday morning. At that time he was suffering from the effects of the liquor, but was all right as regards speech. He had asked the *Cairo* for naval assistance, but the Captain of the warship said he was sorry he could do nothing. Witness really thought he should have had naval assistance, because he was really a British transport. He had ladies on board and he was disgusted, being a British sailor, at the bad language used night after night on the ship. It was harmful that that sort of thing should happen before Asiatics, and he felt that he had to make an example of someone. He had to do exactly the same thing at his last port, Singapore.

Mr. William Mackie, the chief engineer of the *Professor*, gave corroborative evidence as to the defendant's absence from duty.

The defendant was sentenced to hard labour for six weeks, or until the ship goes back Home. Fifteen days' pay was forfeited.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated April 13th, state:—

Since our last report on the 1st of March by str. *Pyrrhus*, our yarn market has remained in a depressed condition owing to the political unrest in various parts of Kwangtung Province and especially in the vicinity of Canton, which has to a great extent scared our buyers who, being afraid of further disturbances, tried to part with their holdings at a reduction of $5 to $10 per bale. This has further weakened our market and clearances have consequently been very poor during this interval.

During the latter part of the interval, a few foreign holders having shown their willingness to sell their stock, both spot and forward, at the present low rates, moderate business has been done in about 4,000 bales at a decline of $5 to $10 per bale.

The present reduction in price is especially marked in No. 12s and 20s yarn, inquiry for which has remained very dull. Total sales, 4,000 bales; unsold stock, 3,800 bales; uncleared, 16,000 bales.

Arrivals from Bombay 14,000 bales.

Shanghai reports moderate business with various fluctuations in prices and market unsteady.

Japanese Yarn.—In the absence of any fresh arrivals, no movement is made in this yarn and following are the present quotations:—

Nagasaki, No. 20s at $349; 3 Horses, No. 16s at $320; 3 Horses, No. 20s at $345; 200 bales of Yellow Joss, No. 20s at $345; Setsu, No. 10s at $254; Setsu, No. 20s at $353; Blue Fish, No. 20s at $351.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal and Chinese, no arrivals, no stock. Nominal quotations:—Bengal $45 to $52 per picul; Chinese $48 to $56 per picul.

I am glad to see the name of Dr. Alice Hickling, M.B.E., on the Board of Education. Apart from the fact that she is an exceptionally broad-minded and intelligent woman, one is bound to welcome the recognition of a woman's ability to work on such an important matter.

There was a very jolly impromptu dance at the Peak Club on Saturday night. Some enterprising members felt done out of the postponed dance, so they beat up the bye-ways and hedges and danced till Cinderella's pumpkin, our jolly old last Peak tram, called upon all to desist and go home.

Miss Moxon's wedding is this week's excitement. The wedding dress was a dream of lace and brocade, and the wedding group was one of the prettiest seen in Hongkong.

We have had a lot of correspondence and talk about the war memorial, and the idea of a simple and dignified monument has the advantage of being something permanent. One hopes that there will be nothing misleading to the Chinese in the form it takes, like our Kings and Queens, looming in splendour on Statue Square, who have caused the ignorant Chinese to imagine that we have dusky rulers. They think the bronze is a reproduction of the colour of their complexion. A good many people hope that one section of the statue will contain the names of all the Hongkong men who voluntarily went overseas for service, even if they were not killed. True they did not pay the great sacrifice, but they were ready to do so and their wives and children were ready to give them up. It would be something for their children to know that their fellow-townsmen had not forgotten them. They are most of them just ordinary civilians now, with no distinctive uniform or medal to mark them. It is even considered bad form to wear the King's silver medal for permanent disablement. Many are broken in health and nerve and are less efficient in money-making or in their jobs than before the war. Some of them will never make up for lost time, but we know, and they know—and we ought to mark the fact—that they were ready to give beyond and above the sacrifice they have already made.

THE SCRIBBLER.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

ON THE STRIKE.

The leading topic of the day is the strike of the Chinese fitters employed in the engineering establishments of the Colony for an increase of 40 per cent. in their rates of pay. One would very much like to see authoritative statements issued showing on the one side how the men arrive at the figure of 40 per cent. and on the other what reasonable arguments the employers are able to advance against it. In the absence of such statements it is not a matter for much surprise that public sympathy is to a considerable extent with the men—possibly because they have heard only the men's case.

What one gathers from the statements published, largely from Chinese sources, is that the strike had its origin in the dockyards where, it is alleged, no change has been made in the scale of pay for very many years. In this respect the Royal Naval Dockyard stands in the same position as the private establishments. The men say that the cost of living in the Colony in recent years has increased very much, that they have made repeated requests that this should be recognised and the scale of pay revised, and that these requests, if they have not been altogether ignored, at least met with no favourable reception. At last these requests became an organised demand for 40 per cent., and the refusal of the dockyards—the private dockyards at any rate—to consider such a demand brought the men out on strike.

The Chinese engineers of the Colony are organised in a guild, and when the fitters of the dockyards struck, the fitters in every other concern in the Colony presented a similar demand to their employers with an intimation that they, too, would strike if the demand were not conceded. As there was combined action on the part of the men, it was necessary that there should be combined action on the part of the employers. In no case was the men's demand conceded. In fact, common agreement on the part of the employers would be a little difficult, for in many of the establishments, I understand, rates of pay have been improved to some extent in recent years, and the demand for a general increase of 40 per cent. on the part of the Chinese fitters in such cases seems especially unreasonable.

The electric trams have ceased to run, the electric light and power services are only maintained by the assistance of men from the Royal Navy and the Royal Engineers; the Kowloon Railway and the Peak Tramway, though they have lost their Chinese fitters, have been able to maintain their services, and several local industries are handicapped by the strike. The Telephone Co. has managed so far to retain its fitters, but they, too, are demanding the extra 40 per cent. and won't be happy till they get it.

No one will dispute that the cost of living has increased very considerably in Hongkong since the war began—for the Chinese artisan as well as for the European. The cost of living has increased throughout the world—even in the interior of China. Perhaps the reader of these Notes observed in the *Daily Press* of yesterday some remarks on the subject by a correspondent writing from Nanning, up the West River. He wrote:

> Three years ago a family of father, mother and two children could live on 25 cents a day—eating, of course, the very plainest food and poor quality rice. Now-a-days they cannot do it on less than 40 to 50 cents a day. Three years ago a workman's cottage could be rented at 80 cents a month. To-day the same house cannot be got for less than $1.50. Wages are rising in proportion.

That shows an increase in rice and rent alone of from 80 to 100 per cent. What has been the increase in rents and rice in Hongkong in the same period? Everybody knows about the great increase which has taken place in the price of rice, and does anybody dispute that rents, too, have been advanced considerably? If we take the domestic budget of the Chinese family we have to recognise that there have been very substantial increases in the main necessaries of life—house-rent, rice, oil, fuel, and clothing. What that increase amounts to exactly there are no official means of learning, but it is not beyond the capacity of a Government Department like the Chinese Secretariat definitely to ascertain. The general impression is that 40 per cent. does not cover the increase which has taken place in these bare necessities of life since the beginning of the war.

Come now to another consideration. It cannot be disputed that the rates of pay in Hongkong are generally very much higher than those which obtain anywhere in China, excepting, perhaps, Shanghai, which, like Hongkong, is to all intents and purposes a foreign city. The thought, however, suggests itself that when the dockyard scales of pay were adopted five, or it may be ten, years ago they were intended to afford the men a "living wage." It is manifest that, having regard to the increase in the cost of commodities which has since taken place, these wages to-day have not the same purchasing power that they had five years ago. What, then, is the contention of the dockyards? I have seen no public statement on the subject, but I fancy the reply would be to this effect: "The men during the war have been earning more than they have ever done before, because business has been good, and when that is the case they are assured of regular employment and they make plenty of overtime." I am told that it is no uncommon thing for fitters in the dockyards in these days to double their ordinary pay by overtime. They are thus earning wages which appear absolutely princely compared with the pay they are able to earn in Canton or elsewhere in China.

I do not know whether this adequately presents the situation, but it may do something towards giving the public a clearer comprehension of the factors in the dispute. There is room for discussion. The dock companies, after the strike began, intimated, through the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, their readiness to make certain concessions which the men calculate to amount to about 15 cent. I believe they subsequently improved upon this offer. But the men will listen to nothing less than 40 per cent., and so a deadlock has been reached. Hundreds of the men have left the Colony for Canton where other guilds of workmen are housing numbers of them and contributing to their support. It would be interesting to learn precisely what actuates this philanthropy.

It has to be borne in mind that in this matter the engineering establishments are fighting the battle of all employers of labour in the Colony. If they acquiesce in the full demand of the fitters, every employer of labour will, sooner or later, be required to make the same concession. Then there will be another jump in prices all round, only to be followed by demands for higher wages still. We are on the edge of a vicious circle, and the outlook is a serious one. It does not mitigate the situation to say that it is the same in most countries. The reader may perhaps call to mind some old lines which warn us that after the boom comes the slump, and after the "fizz" and the big cigar, the cigarette and the bump!

What the outcome of the strike may be I cannot venture to predict. The employers can stand the racket better than the men, but they can have no desire to see the industries of the Colony handicapped and the public inconvenienced longer than is necessary to secure a settlement of the dispute on a basis which will be reasonable and just to every interest. A stage has been reached in the dispute when it seems desirable that the Government should take a hand in the matter by appointing a Wages Board, before which the whole dispute can be re-argued, if assurances are forthcoming that the arbitration of the Board will be loyally accepted by both parties. At present the trouble, I understand, is that the men take up the quite unreasonable attitude of refusing any discussion of their demand. Surely the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, or some other representative body of Chinese in the Colony, can induce them to be reasonable.

RODERICK RANDOM.

FUNNY PLAYTHINGS.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS COLLECTOR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an electric fitter of the Hongkong Electric Company, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of electric fittings.

Acting Inspector Willis stated that on information received he visited defendant's house and found the fittings. Mr. V. Sorby, of the Electric Company, identified only a certain amount of the fittings as belonging to his firm.

Mr. Sorby, giving evidence, stated that some of the fittings belonged to his Company. The majority of the articles were old. Defendant had been employed by the Company for nearly five years, and had always borne a good character.

Inspector Willis stated that there were other fittings which were unidentified. That threw a certain amount of suspicion on the defendant. The Company had been missing several articles lately and blamed the Police.

Defendant said that he had bought a large quantity of fittings.

Mr. Hutchison: What for?

Defendant: To play with.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Hutchison said that he did not think defendant had an intention of stealing the articles, otherwise he would have disposed of them. Because of his previous good character, he would discharge him. He warned him that if he persisted in taking the things away he would get into serious trouble.

ROBERT DOLLAR CO., VICTIMIZED.

SHROFF CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

MANAGER'S PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese young man, a shroff employed by the Robert Dollar Co., was charged with embezzling $188.50 belonging to the firm and with falsifying the cash books.

Mr. W. B. Hind, appearing for the defence, mentioned that the deficiency in the accounts had been made up by his client mixing up his money with his master's and then forgetfully making use of it.

Mr. Smith: A dangerous thing to do. Was he secured?

Mr. Hind: No. Continuing, Mr. Hind said that as soon as the deficiency was pointed out to his client—he understood that it was pointed out as the latter had been away on a holiday and his desk had been searched—it was made good. In the meantime the proceedings had been taken, and although the Police were, nominally, prosecuting, the real prosecutors were the Robert Dollar Co., who were prepared to say that the deficiency had been made good; and were further prepared to ask the Magistrate for the utmost leniency, that was if the Magistrate was prepared to accept that explanation.

Inspector Watt: That amounts to a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Hind: No, that statement is made without going into the actual facts of the case.

Inspector Watt said that defendant had collected various sums, amounting to $597.50. He had only paid $505.20 into the bank. His duty was to enter all accounts in the bank book and take the money to the bank. In making up the cash book, a carbon copy of which was usually sent to America, he made the proper entry and later on he changed the figures in the cash book to read $505.

Mr. Smith: Won't it be found out?

Inspector Watt: Yes; the money was taken to tide over certain difficulties.

Mr. Hind: He carried forward into the book for next month the money that should have been in his hands. Although he retained the money longer than he should have done, yet when he carried that amount forward he debited to himself the amount that should have been paid into the bank.

Inspector Watt: That is not so. There were several transactions and at the end of April the amount reached $180.

Mr. Hind: Without admitting any criminal intention on my client's part, I may say that this has been due to a considerable amount of carelessness.

Mr. Smith: But altering the cash book is a serious thing.

Mr. Hind: I do not think he altered the cash book.

Mr. Smith: But he is charged with it.

Mr. Hind stated that as the money had been paid, and as the employes treated it as a civil case, he submitted that his client was only guilty of a technical offence.

Mr. Smith: I understand that the firm does not want to press the charge.

Inspector Watt: They wish for some sort of punishment.

Mr. R. E. Gunn, acting manager, said he was sorry that the solicitor for the defence had muddled up what was an intricate business deal. The youth did not have a cash-drawer and he could not mix up the firm's money with his own. He was simply working as an errand clerk and he had to pay certain moneys into the bank and get the sums entered to the credit of the firm. He had withheld a portion of that money, $188.50, which was a small amount. As far as going into any civil action he would a good deal rather charge the sum to profit and loss account when a reconciliation of the accounts had to be made. Defendant had falsely changed the figures in one of the outstanding cheques to make the sum correct. He suggested that defendant should be given some little memento of the occasion to remember his deed, and he thought a suspended sentence to be of good behaviour would meet the case.

Mr. Smith: There is no provision for suspended sentences.

Mr. Gunn stated that as the father had paid the money he would plead for leniency on behalf of the father, who had shown his good intention and was a prosperous merchant in Yaumati. He hated to inflict a hardship on the father through the son. Could the Magistrate fine the youth?

Mr. Smith: I can give a fine instead of gaol for any offence.

Mr. Gunn replied that that would meet the case. He did not like to see the young man going to gaol for his first offence. The man had been trusted with large sums and it was probably due to the China New Year that the deficiency arose. The office in America would not have found the deficiency, but the local office would have. That the man intended to pay back the sum was proved by the fact that when he came to the office he had a paper in which were written the sums owing to the office. The father had promised to see that the man did not work in a European office as long as the Magistrate wished.

Mr. Smith fined defendant $100.

WOMEN AND GIRLS' PROTECTION ORNINANCE.

INTERESTING CASE BEFORE THE COURT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, an interesting hearing was commenced under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, when a Chinese landlord was charged with allowing the first floor of his premises to be used as a brothel.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Peterson stated that on April 3rd a Chinese woman was fined $100 for keeping a sly brothel on the premises. She had been previously fined for a similar offence and an order was made for the closing up of the premises. Defendant was the landlord, and a notice was served on him by the Chinese Secretariat. A large portion of the floor was used for a brothel.

A constable stated that he served the notice on defendant, who received it, stating that his master had gone to Canton.

Mr. Hutchison said that it had not been proved that defendant was landlord of the house.

The Sergeant replied that the notice was served on the defendant as landlord.

Mr. Davidson said that there was no one to say that defendant was the landlord. As a matter of fact, his defence was that defendant was not the immediate landlord.

Mr. Hutchison asked Mr. Davidson what he meant by "immediate."

Mr. Davidson: The person rented the floor to the brothel-keeper.

Mr. Hutchison: Well, the case will then revolve round the fact as to whether or no defendant is the immediate landlord.

Mr. Davidson: No, I said that to save time. I submit there is no charge for me to answer. Defendant rented that floor to another man who has absconded, and I maintain that the absconder is the immediate landlord.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that he was in doubt as to whether or no the principal tenant could be considered as the immediate landlord.

Acting Inspector Willis stated that there was no other landlord than the person registered as such at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Davidson said he thought that the absconder was the registered landlord of the floor.

Sergeant Peterson replied that that would be impossible, because the notice would then not have been served on defendant.

The case was remanded till Saturday for enquiry.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF TRADE MARK.

MESSRS. LOXLEY & CO. SUMMON CHINESE FIRM.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. H. L. Dennys, appearing on behalf of Messrs. Loxley & Co., summoned the Wah Loong firm, represented by Mr. M. K. Lo, for using their "Star" trade-mark on certain cotton goods which was calculated to deceive the public.

The Police, acting on instructions, have seized 200 pieces of cotton and 300 labels, which are now in their custody.

Mr. Dennys suggested that the defendant should be asked whether he desired the case to be tried summarily or before the Supreme Court. It was necessary to know where the trial was to take place before a date could be fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Lo replied that he thought a date should be first fixed and that at the first hearing the question should be asked. He had come there to ask for a formal remand and had not discussed the matter with his client.

Mr. Dennys stated that the defendant must be informed in Court. He did not see why it should not be done now, as they could then find out how long the case would take.

Mr. Lo: In any case you will have to hear all the evidence.

Mr. Hutchison remarked that he did not know whether Mr. Dennys' suggestion was going to make any difference.

Mr. Lo stated that he had already written to Mr. Dennys telling him that although the mark was manufactured by his client it was done in perfect ignorance of the "Star" mark of Messrs. Loxley & Co. He also told Mr. Dennys that his client was perfectly prepared to undertake not to sell any more cotton under that trade mark. That undertaking was given without prejudice to his contention that it was not an infringement of the trade mark.

Mr. Dennys said that there was one point the defence had not realised. He wrote to Mr. Lo asking for full details and his friend replied that the letter covered all Mr. Dennys' queries. He was afraid that the letter did not cover one of the queries.

Mr. Lo said he would write to Mr. Dennys on the matter.

The hearing was fixed for Tuesday next.

WILL MAKE FORMAL DENIAL.

The Chinese Government is making preparations to formally deny that the perpetrators of the bomb outrage outside the Foreign Office in Tokyo last October received the bomb from a member of the suite of the Chinese Peace Delegation during the stay of that body in Yokohama.

When the appetite is touchy!

When summer days grow torrid and appetite lags—when you're finicky about food and don't know what to eat—let

HEINZ

of "57" Varieties Fame

add its inviting touch to your menu.

		small	large
Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce	per tin	20	30
Pork and Beans plain	" "	20	30
Vegetarian Beans	" "	20	—
Kidney Beans with Tomato Sauce	" "	20	—
Tomato Ketchup	" bot	—	30
Evaporated Horseradish	" "	—	25
Sauerkraut	" tin	—	35
Pearl Onions	" bot	—	50
Dill Pickles	" tin	—	35
Sweet Mixed Pickles	" bot	—	45
Sweet Gerkin Pickles	" "	—	45
India Relish	" "	—	45
Pea Soup	" tin	—	40
Tomato Soup	" "	20	30
Spaghetti in Tomato	" "	20	30
Strawberry Preserve	" bot	—	80
Pure Malt Vinegar	" Quart bot		50

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

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Inspection cordially invited by—

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HOTEL MANSIONS,

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"TAXI" ONE STEP.

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Length over all	55 feet
Breadth extreme	11' 1 inch
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Gross Tonnage	23.01
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Stroke	9"
Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal Multitubular ...	
Diameter of Boiler	4' 6"
Length of Boiler	5' 9"
Working Pressure	120 lbs.

For further Particulars, Apply:—
GORDON & COY.,
Ss. Georges Buildings.
750

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

BY virtue of Russian National Laws promulgated by the former Imperial Government and not abrogated by any of the successive Russian Provisional Governments, every Russian enterprise or company is bound to have its Head Office or Board of Directors within the boundaries of the State. On the ground of these Laws and in conformity with the constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the Provisional Government — PRIMORSKAYA ZEMSKAYA UPRAVA—(The Zemstvo of the Littoral Provinces) on the 25th day of March 1920, established the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet with a temporary seat in Vladivostok (Decree No. 167).

Mr. A. V PRIGARIN, the known Promotor of the All-RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Nagasaki, has been nominated General Manager of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for the Far East and Executive Director of the above-mentioned Board. (Ordinances of the Provisional Government Nos. 167 and 71 dated March 25th, 1920.)

With the establishment of the legal Board of Directors within Russia, the former Board, which expatriated themselves taking seat in Constantinople and since acted arbitrarily at their own discretion and with unjustifiable irresponsibility before the State is declared invalid by the Provisional Government.

The right and capacity of all Russian Volunteer Fleet Representatives abroad acting on behalf of the above depatriated Board would not be recognized by the present legal Board at Vladivostok and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, as a National Establishment, would not hold any responsibility for their acts after this declaration.

All banks, concerns, and individuals standing in business connection with the Russian Volunteer Fleet are hereby earnestly warned not to pay any amounts owed by them to the Russian Volunteer Fleet, to the Representatives not furnished with the authorization of the Board of Directors at Vladivostok.

All particulars concerning the legality of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Representatives abroad can be obtained from the Board of Directors at Vladivostok on application.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Executive Director of the Board.
[747

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

MR. N. D. FEDOROFF, Russian Volunteer Fleet Agent at Tsuruga acting Agent for Central Japan, by virtue of Art. 54 of the Constitution of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, is discharged from his Office by the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The dismissal of Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF has been legalized by the Minister of Trade and Industry of the provisional Government (The Zemstvo of the Littoral provinces).

In consequence of this The Russian Volunteer Fleet warns all banks, concerns and individuals against Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF'S acts on behalf of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, for which acts the Russian Volunteer Fleet would not bear any responsibility after this announcement.

On all questions arising from the contracts, agreements, obligations, etc., already signed by Mr. N. D. FEDOROFF, as the Representative of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the parties interested are invited to apply at once to the duly authorized Executive Director of the Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, care of Nagasaki Agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet (Address: Oura Bund No. 4, Nagasaki)

CAPT. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Executive Director,
Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.
743

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 13th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 19th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 3rd, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1920. 749

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

LOST, stolen or gone astray in Kowloon one BULL BITCH, lemon and white. Answers to the name of Beauty. Finder please return to—
J. M. A. REMEDIOS,
Old Supreme Court Building,
or No. 3, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon.
744

WANTED.

SERVICES of NURSE on Peak. Reply stating salary expected under.
Box 745,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
745

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL ATHELTIC SPORTS for the combined HONGKONG SCHOOLS will be held on FRIDAY, APRIL 23RD, at the RACE-COURSE. There will be the usual races for Past Pupils, namely, Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap), and Seven Furlongs Flat Race, (Handicap).

The Entrance fee for these two races is 50 Cents, and the names may be given in on the field.
[746

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14TH.
TEA DANSANT FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH.
TEA DANSANT FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18TH.
Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon Tea.
210

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., beg to inform their Customers that they have received a shipment of Spratt's Dog and Puppy Biscuits and Ovals.
[736

NOTICE.

THE business of an Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Appraiser, hitherto carried on by the undersigned under the style or firm name of "GEO. P. LAMMERT," will, as from this date, be carried on by the same parties under the style or firm name of "LAMMERT, BROS."

Dated 7th day of April, 1920.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
H. A. LAMMERT.
702

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. JOHN WHYTE COOPER BONNAR in our Firm ceased on March 31st, 1920.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1920 726

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

HAVING been appointed Fire and Marine Underwriting AGENTS to the above Company we are prepared to issue Policies at current rates.
UNION TRADING CO.
Prince's Buildings,
Hongkong, April 10th, 1920. 718

NOTICE.

I, GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON, of DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers of DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned steamer of which they are the owners to carry a similar name to other steamers of the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "MURIALTA," of Hongkong, official number 132042, of gross tonnage 1847.79 tons, register tonnage 975.57 tons, heretofore owned by Mr. H. M. H. NEMAZEE, of Hongkong, for permission to change her name to "HAILOONG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this 10th day of April, 1920.
GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON.
[721

BABY AMAH.

LADY wishes to recommend her small baby amah. Thoroughly capable and reliable.
MRS. CARTWRIGHT,
145, The Peak.
714

FOR SALE.

ONE COLE AERO-EIGHT PASSENGER TOURING CAR 1918 Model, fitted 11th wire wheels, complete with spare wheel Tyre and Tube, front bumper, Boyce Motor meter, and cushion covers. Any reasonable offer accepted.
—Apply—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Garage No 7, Russell St. Tel. 159
742

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1920 at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1920. 732

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1920, at 5.30 P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1919.

To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 7th, 1920. [704

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, April 9th, 1920. 729

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on MONDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1920, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 29th February, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 19th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HARRY EYRE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1920. 636

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd, at 5.45 P.M.

BUSINESS:—

1. To receive Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for year ended 31st December, 1919.
2. To Elect Office Bearers for ensuing year.
3. To Discuss Club business generally.

D. GOW,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
720

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. (equal to 3/- per share) on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 6 per cent. (equal to 6/- per share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 4/10½ per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after MONDAY, May 3rd, 1920, at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, April 26th to MONDAY, May 3rd, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 7th, 1920. 705

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, JULY 12TH, 1920.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the "REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG."

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 3rd, 1920.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1920."

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
[735

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S

"BULL DOG" BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen ... $26.50
per dozen ... $3.35

SPLITS per case of 12 dozen ... $28.00
per dozen ... $2.35

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TEL. 616

11

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 231, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14TH, 1920.

DESPOTISM IN HONGKONG

THE judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the appeal by LI HONG MI against his deportation from Hongkong, reproduced in our issue of Saturday last, is, in what we may call its chief aspect, of a nature which must considerably astonish the lay Englishman in this Colony, if it causes little or no surprise among the legal fraternity. We have now the highest legal authority of the Empire for saying that the Governor of this Colony may exercise greater powers over the liberties of the subject than are vested in the KING-EMPEROR himself; that, in short, it is competent for the Governor of the Colony to deny to British subjects what we have hitherto regarded as our inalienable rights and liberties guaranteed under Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act. The outstanding feature of the Great Charter stipulates that "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be dissesed of his freehold or liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise damaged ... but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." In the Habeas Corpus Act, in so far as it concerns the case under notice, we have it provided that no inhabitant of England (unless by his own consent, or in case he should have committed a capital offence in the place to which he is deported), should be sent prisoner "to Scotland or to any place beyond the seas, within or without the British Dominions." When LI HONG MI, in 1918, appealed to the Supreme Court of the Colony against the Governor's order of deportation the Chief Justice (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.) made in his judgment these significant observations: "The local Legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character; and it has, in express and unequivocal terms, given to the Governor-in-Council powers that over-ride the generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the liberty of the subject; and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged, assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with. This Court, therefore, has no power to overrule its actions."

The judgment of the Privy Council fully confirms this pronouncement. LI HONG MI won his appeal entirely on the technical point that the provisions of the Ordinance, in a certain respect, had not been complied with. The order in question was made under the powers conferred by the Deportation Ordinance of 1917, passed by the Governor of Hongkong in Legislative Council. "Although Hongkong is a Crown Colony and the provisions of the Ordinance affect materially the rights of British subjects as they would be under the Common Law of England," said the President of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, "there is no doubt as to the validity of these provisions and the Ordinance enacting them." Lord HALDANE went on to say that "Under Letters Patent the Crown had conferred on the Governor power, with the consent of his Legislative Council, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. It is clear that under a grant from the Crown of such powers the Government of the Colony can legislate freely, even to the extent of altering the Common Law, and such statutes of the Imperial Parliament as have not been made applicable to the Colony by express words or necessary intendment. This is laid down by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, which provides, by s. 3, that no Colonial Law shall be inoperative on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England, unless repugnant to a statute so made applicable, or to some order or regulation made under it." Yet we venture to believe that never before has the Privy Council been called upon to review a case involving, as this one did, the fundamental rights and liberties of a British subject as guaranteed by the Great Charter. We are wholly unacquainted with the history of the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, but we have very little doubt that the Colonial Laws with whose validation Parliament at that date was chiefly, if not entirely, concerned were the laws passed by the Legislatures of self-governing Colonies. The laws passed in the Crown Colonies obviously are in quite another category. In the Crown Colonies the Legislatures are not elective bodies, but really, to all intents and purposes, only so many departments of the Colonial Office. The Governor, having an official majority at his command on the Council, is in a position to pass whatever legislation he desires, subject only to the Royal veto. We are not concerned with individuals in the case which has furnished us with a text for these observations, but with the great principle involved. We have it authoritatively laid down that the Governor of a Crown Colony may cause to be enacted a law affecting the liberty of the British subject in a manner opposed to the Common Law of England; he may deport a British subject without a preliminary trial "by his peers or by the law of the land"; it was sufficient justification for his action in the case under notice that *in the opinion* of the Governor-in-Council the person was guilty of the offences alleged against him. Where the Governor-in-Council in the present instance made a mistake was in condemning the man on general allegations, while the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that the words used in the Ordinance "describe only a person who has been guilty of a specific offence or specific misconduct on some particular occasion, and cannot be satisfied by showing that there is a person who is merely reputed, however justly, to possess the character of having made a general practice of the sort of misconduct referred to." This being so, for the reason already given, their lordships held that the decision come to by the Governor-in-Council could not stand. "For it affects the liberty of a British subject in a fashion which the Ordinance, construed strictly as it must be, does not warrant." The point we desire to emphasise is that even had the provisions of the Ordinance been entirely complied with, the liberty of the subject is still affected in a way which outrages the fundamental principles of British law and the natural rights of the British subject. Here is a case in which the Governor passes an Ordinance, taking unto himself the most exceptional powers—powers entirely foreign to the long-established principles of British justice—and is enabled to exercise them with the freedom of a despot. We are provided in the Colony with Courts of Law, yet this Deportation Ordinance, passed in the year 1917, disregards the ordinary processes of law and sets up a sort of Star Chamber procedure for dealing with a British subject whom it is sought to deport, and the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, based upon this Star Chamber procedure, that the accused is guilty of the offences alleged against him, is held sufficient warrant for depriving him of his Common Law rights. Now that the Privy Council has upheld the right of the Governor in Legislative Council to pass such legislation, it seems quite open for the Governor to amend the Ordinance further by denying to a British subject the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Colony against an order of deportation! What, we wonder, are the considerations, which govern the advice to His Majesty to assent to, or to veto, any Colonial enactment? We cannot but believe that this un-English legislation received the Royal assent because, by some mischance, the legal advisers at the Colonial Office, did not recognise how seriously it violated the fundamental principles of British justice. For the credit of the Colony it ought to be promptly removed from the Statute Book.

Ten deaths from influenza occurred in the Colony during last week.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang left Hongkong yesterday for Shanghai on the *Katori Maru*.

A Chinese woman, mistress of a junk, was fined $5,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of 2,000 taels of opium and several revolvers and ammunition.

Robbery with violence in a house near the Ko Shing Theatre has been reported to the Police. It appears that six men entered the house and, after binding up the inmates, attempted to ransack the place. An alarm, however, was raised and the robbers made themselves scarce.

Twenty-one cases (3 deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever, six cases (5 deaths) of plague, four cases of diphtheria, one case (one death) of small-pox, and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony during last week. Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported on Monday.

At the fortnightly meeting of the local Sanitary Board, held yesterday evening, Dr. Ozorio said that the Board would like to have more information from the Government Analyst as to where adulterated liquors and food on which he reported were found and as to the nature of the adulteration. The Chairman (Mr. G. R. Sayer) promised to make the necessary arrangements to secure such details.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, who presided at the recent ratepayers meeting at Shanghai pointed out that the Council had a perfect right to propose the appointment of a Chinese Advisor Committee but what Mr. Little proposed—Chinese representation on the Council—was something which he felt was right and wise, but which the Council could not do. It was a matter which had to go to Peking to be thrashed out between the Powers and the Chinese Government.

A fire broke out last night in a tenement house at Peking Road, Kowloon, behind the Police Station. The fire originated in the kitchen and spread to the second and third storeys of the building before it was extinguished. It was fortunate for the occupants of the adjacent flats that there was hardly any wind blowing at the time and that the Police were at hand. As it was the fire lasted for over an hour, calling for strenuous efforts on the part of the Police, who worked the hoses from different angles of the building, and a child, four years old, who was in a cubicle, was burned to death.

In reply to the lengthy telegram addressed to the Premier, by General WANG CHAN-YUAN and all other Shantung military commanders, opposing direct negotiation with Japan for the settlement of the Tsingtao question, a circular to the following effect has been sent out: "The Central Government is not in the least inclined to accept the proposal for direct negotiation in connexion with the Shantung question. I am also a native of Shantung. I am not so mean as to forsake my family home and tombs of my ancestors. I can assure you all that I am not less patriotic than any of you, etc."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

BAGDAD, April 9th.

Captain Gordesco and Lieut. Grazzi, flying to Tokyo, have arrived from Aleppo.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

LARGE GERMAN ARMY.

PARIS, April 9th.

A Havas message states:—

To-day order reigns everywhere in Frankfort. The authorities succeeded in appeasing the students, and a municipal proclamation calling the people to keep calm was issued.

The leaders in the rioting who were arrested were sent out of the occupied region.

The newspapers are again appearing without being submitted to a censorship. The period provided by the protocol of August last for the disarmament of the greater part of the German army and, especially, for the withdrawal of the German forces allowed in the Ruhr Basin expires to-morrow.

The French state that there are still about 40,000 troops in the neutral zone with an additional 60,000 in the area between Munster-am-Stein and Osnabruck. These troops must be disarmed immediately and the German army reduced to the maximum 200,000—inclusive of all Sicherheitswehr, Freikorp, Bulgarwehr and student organisations bearing arms.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, April 11th.

The British Government replying to the French Government, re-affirm their determination to enforce the execution of the Treaty as regards disarmament, reparation, coal supplies, etc., in collaboration with the Allies. The Note points out that the present disagreement with France does not concern the execution of the Treaty, but the situation concerning the request of Germany to be allowed to send troops into the neutral zone to restore order.

It is well-known that the view the British shared with the Allies was that the request should be granted, subject to guarantees that the neutrality should be restored after the time limit had expired. The British were prepared to enforce these guarantees. The French, however, contended that Allied troops should advance and occupy German towns as a condition of the allowance that German troops should enter the neutral zone.

The Allies were unanimously opposed to this course, but the French then decided to act independently. It is understood that the French reply justified acting independently, while stating that it was not contemplated in any case that it will not obtain the consent of the Allies before action.

The British Government believe that the strength and success of every Alliance depends on unanimity of action. Inasmuch as the possibility of independent action appears to be still contemplated, the situation remains to be cleared up.

It is understood that pending the establishment of clear understanding in this connection the British Ambassador in Paris is not attending any meetings of the conference for concerting measures as regards Germany, as such conferences are nugatory as long as any Ally is acting independently of the rest.

EFFECT OF FRENCH NOTE.

PARIS, April 11th.

Well-informed circles consider that there is reason to hope that M. Millerand's Note will close the incident with regard to the occupation of Frankfort and Darmstadt.

Newspapers state that when sending M. Millerand's Note to London, Lord Derby also sent a draft and suggested a conciliatory reply which the London Cabinet approved and immediately returned to Paris.

London correspondents of French newspapers state that M. Millerand's Note made an excellent impression in British political circles where it is believed that full agreement will be rapidly reached.

GERMANS WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

BERLIN, April 12th.

It is semi-officially stated that the withdrawal of all troops which are no longer needed in the Ruhr region has already begun.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law said that a difference, which the Government greatly deplores, has arisen between the British and the French Governments, but the exchange of Notes between London and Paris justifies the belief that both Governments will recognise, more than ever, the necessity of maintaining an intimate and cordial agreement in the settlement of the great questions now confronting them in Germany and elsewhere. The approaching conference of the heads of Allied Governments would no doubt serve to confirm and consolidate a complete understanding between the two Governments. Therefore, discussion was undesirable. He added that there was no truth whatever in the statement of certain sections of the Press that there had been any difference of opinion in the British Cabinet over the matter.

A NEW COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, April 11th.

According to the *Freiheit*, in spite of the issue of a warrant for their arrest, General Luettwitz and Colonel Bischoff are at present in the Stralsund district, organising a fresh counter-revolutionary movement. The Government has been informed of this by the Governor of Stralsund, and promised immediately to intervene, but up to the present nothing has been done.

WILL FRANCE EXTEND THE OCCUPATION?

BERLIN, April 11th.

The *Lokalanzeiger* reports a further French extension of the occupation of Germany. Stockstadt and Babenhausen have already been occupied. French troops are approaching Aschaffenburg and marching southwards from Darmstadt.

On the contrary, Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that M. Millerand, replying to the German Charge d'Affaires, denied France's intention to extend the occupation.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

LONDON, April 10th.

The *Sunday Times* says that, prior to Mr. Lloyd George's departure, the Cabinet hurriedly met and drafted a reply to the French Note. The reply is described as less harsh in tone than the first Note.

DISBANDMENT OF THE CIVIC GUARDS.

BERLIN, April 10th.

The Government order to disband the Civic Guards, who total 2,000,000, is encountering with resistance in many districts. A deputation representing 200,000 Nieder-Lausitz farmers to the Minister of the Interior, refused to surrender its arms unless the workers were disarmed, and threatened to cut off food from the towns.

The *Lokalanzeiger* says that Local Guards will be formed in place of the Civic Guards, and will be armed with revolvers and truncheons.

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

NO PROSPECT OF ITS BEING ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

The defeat of the compulsory military training provisions of the Army Bill being certain, the Senate leaders are trying to substitute voluntary military training for four months yearly for all youths of 19 years and over.

PRO-IRISH DEMONSTRATION

MORE WOMEN ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

Several more women have been arrested for attempting to picket at the British Embassy.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY FOR NEWMAN.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Billiards Championship resulted as follows:—Newman, 8,000; Reece, 6,543.

BOLSHEVIK SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF TUAPSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11th.

The Bolsheviks have captured Tuapse.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

FUTURE OF ARMENIA.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Executive Committee of the League of Nations met in Paris and adopted four reports submitted to it.

The first, presented by the Belgian Ambassador, related to the protection of minorities in Turkey. The Committee decided to express to the Supreme Council its approval of the desiderata recommended and that it is disposed to enter a compact with the Supreme Council as regards the measures to be taken to guarantee the execution of clauses designed for the protection of these minorities.

Signor Longare submitted a report on the subject of the repatriation of prisoners still in Siberia, the number of which is estimated between 120,000 and 200,000. The Committee adopted a resolution whereby Dr. Nansen, the celebrated explorer, will be entrusted with the task of investigating the manner in which the necessary credits may be secured. Meanwhile, medical stores are being despatched to combat mortality among the prisoners.

A report by the Spanish Ambassador, relative to elections in the free state of Dantzig for the formation of a Constitutional Assembly, was presented. It was decided to advise the High Commissioner that the election may be held; this, however, will not be making a precedent as regards future elections.

A report by Lord Robert Cecil on the protection and maintenance of the future State of Armenia was presented, but as the League of Nations had not the necessary financial and military resources it was suggested that the Supreme Council should decide how temporary financial arrangements may be secured. The Committee is of opinion that it will not be difficult, when this is decided, to find a mandatory Power.

NEW YORK SENSATION.

POLICE OFFICIAL INDICTED.

NEW YORK, April 9th.

Police Inspector Henry, commanding the "tenderloin" district, and two of his staff, have been indicted for neglect of duty. This is the first result of sensational disclosures by the clergyman, Dr. Straton, who visited dance halls and other resorts and declared that he found liquor freely sold and other illegal acts committed.

The proprietors of certain resorts have also been indicted. All indictments have been obtained by Assistant District Attorney Smith, against whom Inspector Henry recently preferred sensational charges in which he stated that Mr. Smith was personally interested in gambling and other unlawful resorts.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NOT VISITING CANADA ON HIS RETURN JOURNEY.

OTTAWA, April 11th.

The Prince of Wales, in a message to the Canadian Press, says that he returns to England *viâ* Panama, in order to visit the West Indies. He regrets he is unable to carry out his intention of visiting Canada on his return journey, but he means to come to Canada at the first opportunity.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR MR. THOMAS HARDY.

It was fitting that on the same day that the Oxford University Dramatic Society should be producing "The Dynasts" the University in Convocation should confer the degree of Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa upon the author, Mr. Thomas Hardy, O.M. In consequence of the large gathering which assembled, the ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, the Vice Chancellor, the President of Trinity, presiding.

In presenting Mr. Hardy, who met with an enthusiastic reception, the Public Orator, Dr. A. D. Godley, said Mr. Hardy's novels were so well-known where the English tongue was spoken that the mere mention of his name should be sufficient recommendation. No one had so skilfully interwoven the charm of the English country, with narrative and characterisation. It might be truly said of him, as was said of Virgil, *Molle atque facetum annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae.* He was a realist in the best sense, and his insight into the enduring elements of Nature must give his stories permanent fame. The Public Orator went on to say that Mr. Hardy might well base a reputation on his poetry alone, apart from his novels.

Mr. Hardy, on shaking hands with the Vice Chancellor, was heartily cheered, and the applause was renewed as he took his seat in the semi-circle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TREND OF SILVER VALUES

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your leader to-day you advance the view that the soaring price of silver is due, chiefly, to the decrease in the output of the precious metal, and that "we may reasonably expect in the course of time a return to something like the pre-war conditions in the relative values of gold and silver." The view that there may be anyone "rigging" the silver market has been characterised as a fallacy. It will surprise no one more than the operators in the silver market that all their labours have been in vain and that all the profits they have made have been a delusion, for one of the most potent factors in raising the price of silver has been speculation. It is true, as your leader-writer states, that the key of the silver problem lies in Mexico, but only so far as it affects production. Mexico is not in the picture when the question of distribution is taken into account. Even in production, the United States is not a negligible factor. Then, in considering production, one must not leave out of account Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, as the bulk of the supplies for European consumption come from those countries. Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Turkey, Italy and Russia—not to mention Australia, Japan, and Canada—are all silver producing countries.

The output in the United States, in any case, compares most favourably with the output in Mexico; at one period it was higher than in Mexico. The decrease in output has partly been due to the war, as for a considerable period during the war most of the other silver-producing countries than those in America were engaged in a life-and-death struggle and had no time to work the mines. But the shortage of supply began earlier than the war. In fact the supply has been deliberately regulated to suit circumstances; it has purposely been kept just below the line of demand. On some occasions even the political upheavals in Mexico have been traced to the desire of the operators in the silver market to reduce the supplies of the precious metal. That such tactics are employed may be gathered from a study of the causes which lead to a shortage of coal and other supplies. Recently Reuter informed us that a conspiracy had been discovered in the United States having for its aim the curtailment of the coal supplies at their very source—the mines, and it was not only the capitalists who were involved but the workers in the mines as well. Then the United States' official forecast of the new wheat crop shows how woefully great the shortage is as compared with the previous year, and this decrease is attributed to the removal of State control and—save the mark!—the easy-going nature of the farmer. The owners of the silver mines, the workers in the mines and those dealing in the silver market are neither philanthropists nor are they ignorant of the ways of getting the most out of the precious ore in the markets of the world.

It is, however, the operators in the silver market who dictate the price, and, consequently, reap the richest harvest in profits. Their methods are no more open to question than of those who buy shares in a Company and sell them at a profit. The present high price of silver is as natural a phenomenon as, say, the high price of coal, bread, butter and a hundred other things, from a business point of view. If the two experts mentioned by your leader-writer say that it is a fallacy that "some person or persons manipulate the price of the dollar to suit his, or their, particular fancy," then they have, evidently, lost sight of the events in 1916 and 1917 when silver was being bought wherever available by those who had expert knowledge of the conditions in the silver market and the British Government was being urged by public men in England to control the silver market. It was not for the satisfaction of aesthetic desires that markets were being ransacked in the last three years of the war from East to West for silver trinkets, silver tea-sets and silver ornaments. The decrease in the output of silver was foreseen on the day Great Britain declared war on Germany, and the operators began to make preparations accordingly. It was also foreseen that the end of the war must see a great demand for raw material, and, consequently, a great demand for silver, as the countries producing the raw material for the world's factories practically all use silver currency. In the circumstances, it is rather difficult to understand what the experts mean by discounting manipulation of the market so conclusively as a factor in the rise of the price of silver, or, in other words, of the Hongkong dollar. One may agree with them if they say that a "corner" in silver has never been known to have been a successful coup. Even then, a "corner" in silver has been attempted and not entirely without success. It ended in disaster for the operating group—it was about four years before the war—but through no fault in the methods. The group secured the control of the silver market for a few days and forced the price of silver up.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

Hongkong, April 12th.

CABLE SERVICE RELIEF.

ARRANGEMENTS IN AMERICA.

A Seattle communication states that immediate relief in the transpacific communication service is expected this month according to a statement made by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce when the telegraph stations of the Radio Corporation of America are given back by the Government, the Radio Corporation is preparing to augment its service so that the large volume of business now offered for transmission across the Pacific can be handled easily.

Mr. Edward J. Nally, president of the Radio Corporation has advised the Seattle Chamber that an active resumption of service to the Hawaiian Islands and Japan will be started at once. This corporation has taken over the stations of the Marconi interests in America. Included in the plans for expansion is the erection of a powerful radio station on the west coast of the United States, probably in the vicinity of Seattle.

Business men in Seattle have hailed the announcement of the corporation's plans with much enthusiasm. Owing to the lack of adequate cable facilities, the commercial interests of the Pacific Northwest have suffered many delays which have meant the loss of thousands of dollars in trade. Pacific cable transmission has been in a deplorable state for many months and at this time both cables are broken and out of commission.

The cable by way of the Hawaiian Islands parted recently and American firms were forced to use the Canadian cable from Vancouver to Australia. But later this cable broke and all wire communication was cut off with the Far East except by way of Europe.

For more than a year the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has been working for better communication service between the United States and the Orient. With the new wireless service in effect, it is expected some of the delays that have been suffered will be avoided.

F.M.S. TRADE AND LABOUR.

At the fourth annual meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, held at Ipoh on March 31st., the Hon. Mr. H. P. Clodd made a comprehensive survey of the Chamber's activities last year supplementing the information given in the annual report.

Mr. E. Burnside, Commissioner of Trade and Customs F.M.S., in an important address, sounded a note of warning regarding the decline in tin output, the over-production in rubber and the consequent necessity of developing and increasing local industries, like the manufacture of matches. Discussing the question of labour, wages and strikes, he said that sooner or later, and better sooner, a stand must be made against the augmentation of wages, for it spelt ruin to any country to accede to the aims of labour, namely less work and more pay. Higher wages and low productivity would not ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes so generally desired; but low wages assured a continuity of employment and consequently an improvement in trade. The aggregate value of trade in 1919 was 395 million dollars, or 33 per cent. over that in 1918. Comparing the pre-war year, 1913, the increase last year in imports amounted to 110 per cent. and in exports to 22 per cent. Foreign trade showed great recovery, the United Kingdom heading the list with an increase of two millions in imports and of 35 millions in exports. Other countries also showed a great improvement, Japan being the one exception. The excess of exports over imports reached the colossal figure of 160 millions, proving the strong position of the country.

The Chairman proposed an amendment to rule 37, "that no person who is not a natural born British subject shall be eligible to serve on a branch committee." This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. F. S. Physick, vice-President, proposed "that this general meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce urges strongly upon the Government that the Customs department be federalised," Mr. Baird Mathews seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

JAPANESE LANDLORDS NERVOUS.

MANY HOUSES FOR SALE IN SUBURBS.

Some alarm at what is thought to be the approach of business depression in Japan is being felt in some quarters and, as an unmistakable sign of this, people point to the increasing number of dwelling houses in Japan which are now offered for sale. There has been a great slump in the share, rice and cotton yarn markets and a downward tendency is noticeable in several other commodities, although the retail dealers, with their characteristic indifference when the decline of prices is concerned, fail to take notice of this falling market.

In some suburban towns, such as Shibuya, Yoyogi, Setagaya and Nakano, a number of new houses just completed and, in some cases, those partially built, are being offered for sale. This phenomenon is explained on the hypothesis that many people, in view of the extraordinarily high rent charged, have been induced to lease land and have been building houses on it, but owing to the growing tightness of the money market, the indisposition of the bankers to grant loans and the steady fall in the price of shares and other securities these people either find it impossible or inadvisable to hold on to their house property or to complete the buildings now in course of construction.

The growing stringency in the money market has, apparently, hit hard speculative builders of dwelling houses and the promoters of new mushroom concerns which are building offices. The metropolitan police authorities are said to be carrying on investigations as regards the sale of factories and dwellings, as well as the completion or otherwise of the buildings for which police permission has been given.

SECRET WARS.

MAD MULLAH'S LAST EXPLOIT.

Colonel Amery, on behalf of the Colonial Office, has drawn aside the veil which screened the operations in Somaliland, and has informed a surprised House of Commons that the affair is over (writes the *Times*). There seems no doubt that the Mullah Mahomed Abdullah has been completely routed, thanks chiefly, as we anticipated, to the effective use of aeroplanes. Colonel Amery further explained that, while we were busy with the Great War, the Mullah practically seized the eastern half of British Somaliland, and transformed himself from a nomadic freebooter into a warrior based on fixed positions. He built "stone forts of immense strength" at Jid Ali and Baran, near the coast in the Warsangeli country, overlooking the Gulf of Aden, and he had a similar fortified position at his own base at Tule, about 110 miles south in the Nogal Valley. His forts have been bombarded and destroyed, his followers killed or taken prisoner, his cattle and large numbers of rifles captured, and even his personal effects seized. The Mullah himself is in flight with a small party of horsemen. Colonel Amery says that there were practically no casualties, that Italy did not co-operate, that the only reinforcements sent to the Protectorate were a single battalion of the King's African Rifles from East Africa and one unit of the Royal Air Force, and that the rest of the work was done by the Somaliland Camel Corps (normally 500 strong) and part of an Indian battalion already stationed on the coast, together with naval landing parties. It is clear from Colonel Amery's explanation that the operations were justified, and that they were remarkably successful. It is also clear that in the open country of Somaliland aircraft can be used with extraordinary results. What is not clear is the reason for the reticence maintained by the Colonial Office after success was attained. Colonel Amery admits that the Mullah's inland stronghold was captured on February 9th, the day before Parliament met, but not a word was said until the publication of a telegram from Nairobi, in British East Africa, apparently compelled disclosure of the facts. The Colonial Office seems to regard its minor wars as purely private adventures which are no concern of the public, as was shown during the Great War by a speech delivered by Lord Harcourt. The same reticence has been maintained by the War Office in regard to small expeditions in Kurdistan and elsewhere. No one expects the premature revelation of intended operations, but the various Departments which take the field on their own account should understand that no more secret wars, however small, will be tolerated. The moment issue is joined, the public, who have to pay, and Parliament, which is ultimately liable to be called to account, have a right to know what is going on.

We agree that the Mullah has probably received the deadliest blow dealt him for twenty years, but we shall believe in his final over-throw when he is dead. He has always, as on this occasion, eluded capture, and has turned up again. Once we missed him, but captured his mother-in-law, an exploit which he contemplated with marked equanimity. He has been defeated and killed as often as Osman Digna, only to reappear. Ten years ago Mr. John Dillon said that "parties come and parties go in this House, but the Mad Mullah goes on for ever." In 1914 Lord Harcourt said that "the Mullah is an old man; he is in an advanced state of dropsy; he is physically immovable, and incapable of leading the dervishes in any of these forays." Within a year the Mullah had seized half the Protectorate and had started building forts, and now we see him blithely riding off into the desert. It is time the Government explained more clearly their policy in Somaliland. Lord Harris, who administered the coast for five years, said long ago that we went there to get beef and mutton for the Aden garrison, and that he had resolutely refused to administer the interior or to undertake military operations. Mr. Byatt, who was Commissioner in 1912, said that "the commercial value of Somaliland will never be greater than it is at present," which is next to nothing at all. Is there any oil there? Rumour says there is. Lord Cranborne said in 1903 that "it was never intended to extend our effective administration far into the interior." Lord Midleton, when Secretary of State for War, said that we had no intention of administering the country, and that our policy was to keep the coast line and protect the tribes. These were not the views of one party only. Lord Crewe said we could never establish a British administration in Somaliland. General Seely in 1910 made a tremendous speech in favour of holding the coast alone. Mr. Churchill, when Home Secretary, said after visiting Somaliland that "we have been in the interior mistakenly," that it was "a great mistake" to have left the coast line, that the poverty of the land was extreme, and that we had spent millions there in vain. Finally, Lord Harcourt actually evacuated the whole interior except one or two posts. All the speeches quoted from men of Ministerial rank were made while they were holding office. The Government should now state frankly whether they propose to hold the interior or not.

A CHEERFUL WILL.

"Eight days after my death play the piano for not less than fifteen minutes, then go out for a walk, or, better still, see something amusing, and start to enjoy life as if I were still with you, as I have made the best of my life and had a good innings." The foregoing remarks closed the will of the late Mr. Thomas Whiteside, of Hesleroad, Hull. The value of the estate was returned at £1,823 12s. 4d.

The will also gave the following instructions to his friends and family:—

"It is my earnest wish that I should die before I am fifty-five. My wife, children, and friends shall not mourn or wear mourning for more than seven days, as we are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

"I wish every one to enjoy his or her short life. I want no tombstone or flowers on my grave or at the funeral, which I hope will be as simple as possible."

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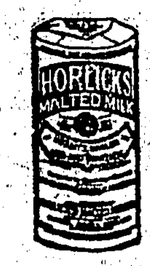
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LAWN TENNIS.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED IN AMERICA.

A conference which may result in radical changes in American lawn tennis rules (states a Reuter message from New York) will be held in this city on February 6th in connection with the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Various committees will present their recommendations to delegates from all parts of the country. Revision of the playing rules, adoption of a new plan of organisation and voting power for the Association, and approval of a new system of competition for the national doubles championship are among the the more important matters to be considered.

In recommending a new code of rules, the committee, which include S. Wallis Merrihew, Richard N. Williams, Beals C. Wright, Abraham Bassford, Edward C. Conlin, Samuel Hardy, and Watson M. Washburn, report conclusions reached after months of study. No effort has been spared to simplify the text, and the changes in working are extensive. The changes in meaning, however, involve only a few rules, one being the sixth, relating to footfaults." This will be altered to read:—

Before commencing to serve, the server shall stand with both feet at rest behind, i.e., further from the net than the base-line, and within the limits of the centre mark and the side-line. Both feet shall be kept behind the base-line until the racket strikes the ball.

SCORING AND HANDICAPPING.

The suggested method of scoring eliminates the use of "15—30," "love," "deuce," and similar terms, which have long been a part of the phraseology of the game, and counts on a point basis—one, two, three, etc.—will be substituted.

If the server wins the first points, it is called "one-in." If the receiver wins the first point it is called "one-out." If the server has won three points and the receiver one, it is called "three-one" and so on until either player has won four points.

If one player has four points and the other three points, the score is called "three—four" or "four—three" as the case may be, and the game is scored for the player who first thereafter gains a lead of two points.

In the new system of handicaps points are allotted to the players to be added to the points scored. At the end of the set the allotted points are added to those scored, and the players with a larger total wins the set, regardless of the games won or lost.

In the call for the meeting the reports of thirty committees are scheduled. These deal with all aspects of the game, from its promotion among young players to a challenge for the Davis Cup in 1920.—*Morning Post.*

PAY IN THE NAVY.

ALL-ROUND INCREASE FOR OFFICERS.

UNEMPLOYMENT MONEY.

A recent Order in Council, which, with the accompanying schedules, fills no fewer than twenty-four pages of the "Gazette," gives details of the concessions in pay to officers of all kinds in the Navy, the Reserve, the Volunteer Reserve, the Marine, and the Air Service.

Embodying the recommendations of the Admiralty, it quotes them as saying: "We are of opinion that officers of the Royal Marines should be treated, in regard to their emoluments during active service and on retirement, similarly to naval officers, and further, that there should be one scale of pay applicable to all such officers, whether belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery or to the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and whether serving at sea or ashore."

A second and more important quotation runs thus:

"The scales of pay, half-pay, and retired pay officers of your Majesty's Naval and Marine Forces should be substantially increased in the higher ranks in view of the altered economic conditions arising from the war and for other reasons, and further, that rates of unemployed pay should be introduced for certain ranks during periods of unemployment not exceeding a year."

EXAMPLE OF THE CHANGE.

It is only possible to give a few illustrations of the new rates of pay which came into full force on the 1st instant:—

A lieutenant is to begin at 17s. a day, a lieutenant-commander at 30s., commander £2, captain £3, commodore (1st class) and rear-admiral of the fleet £8.

In the engineer branch the initial pay of the lieutenant is £1 a day, lieutenant-commander £1 14s., commander £2 5s., captain £3, and rear-admiral £5.

Among the doctors the surgeon lieutenant starts with £1 4s. per day, surgeon lieutenant-commander £1 15s., surgeon-commander £2 5s., surgeon-captain £3 5s., surgeon rear-admiral £5 5s.

The chaplain commences with £1 daily, and will have an increase every three years till he reaches £2 10s. The chaplain of the fleet is to have £1,550 a year.

In the Royal Marines a lieutenant with four years' service has a daily pay of 17s. The captain starts with £1 10s., major £2, lieutenant-colonel £3, colonel 2nd commandant £3 5s., colonel commandant £3 10s., major-general £5, lieutenant-general £6, general £7. To the last three figures the condition "If employed" is attached.

Among officers serving at the Admiralty a Rear-Admiral Director gets £2,100 a year, the Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine £2,100.

With regard to compulsory retirement, the ages for it in the marines are brought into line with those applicable to officers of the Navy.

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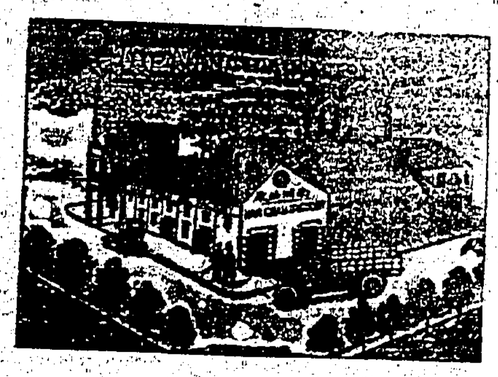
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THEATRE ROYAL

Preliminary Announcement.

On

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26TH,

at 9.15 p.m.

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LTD.

will have the honour to inaugurate the Hongkong Season of

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

by a presentation of the very latest Broadway Farce Success

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

and the introduction to Hongkong audiences of

MISS WARDA HOWARD

MR. LEO KENNEDY

and Company of fifteen carefully Selected and exceedingly Capable Artists in the following plays

Monday — — "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

Other plays in the repertoire to be produced during the season will be "The Woman in Room 13"—"The Co-respondent"—"Baby Mine"—"The Unkissed Bride" and "Our Wives."

MANAGERIAL.

Owing to shipping delay the Denniston Players will not open here until the 26th instead of 17th as previously announced.

The Box plans will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on April 17th, at 10 a.m.

The Prices will be $4, $3 and $1.

The Curtain will rise each evening at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Box Telephone: No. 527.

711

Pianos for Hire

$10 per Month

Robinson's

100

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY VIA MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"HWAH PING" (calling at Port Darwin) 17th April.

"VICTORIA" 5th May.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., Agents,

113, Connaught Road Central.

587

FOR NEW YORK

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

"PERSIAN PRINCE" ...via PANAMA CANAL — ... 2nd half May.

Steamers proceed via Panama Canal or Suez Canal at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

HOTELS IN JAPAN & MANCHURIA

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chuzenji (Nikko) — Nara — Nara Hotel

Lakeside Hotel — NIKKO

Kamakura — Kamaya Hotel

Kaihin Hotel — Nikko Hotel

Karuizawa — Mikasa Hotel — Osaka — Osaka Hotel

Kobe — Oriental Hotel — Shimonoseki — Sanyo Hotel

Tor Hotel — Shizuoka — Daitokwan Hotel

Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel — Tokyo — Imperial Hotel

Miyako Hotel — Tokyo Station Hotel

Matsushima — Park Hotel — Tsukiji Seiyoken Hotel

Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel — Yokohama — Grand Hotel

Miyanoshita — Fujiya Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

Keijo (Seoul)—Chosen Hotel

Fusan—Fusan Station Hotel

Shingishu—Shingishu Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun — Yamato Hotel — Hoten (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel

Dairen — Yamato Hotel — Ryojun (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel

Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

THE EX-CROWN PRINCE'S ADMIRATION.

The German ex-Crown Prince has contributed an article to the *Tagliche Rundschau* giving his views of the British Tommy Atkins, the following excerpts from which appear in the *Morning Post*:

The men whom I saw in the streets of London in peace time looked splendid soldiers. They were all tall, well-grown men, carrying themselves well and faultlessly tailored. Since the English Army was then comparatively small and the State money-bags large, every man was able to have his uniform made to measure. Every year he was clothed afresh from head to foot, and the old suit became his own property. This enables us to form a picture of the outward appearance of the English soldier. Horses and saddlery were of unrivalled excellence. The English peace-time Army was small, but very good.

The English Army was recruited on the voluntary system, and this produced professional soldiers like the old Roman legionaries. Since these men served so long, they soon completed their training and their work, therefore, became easy. Their life was, on the whole, a pleasant one, and fabulous sums were spent on their comfort. The arrangements in their barracks were wonderful. Reading-rooms, games rooms, and baths were provided on a scale unknown to us. The relation between officers and men was excellent, though hardly military enough for German ideas. Sport was of great assistance in bringing officers and men together. In this I fully sympathise with the English Army. The greatest importance was attached to sport, and I was much impressed by what I saw in this respect in England, India, and Egypt.

For the young English officer his calling was an ideal one. His service was full of variety. The regiments did a regular tour in the Colonies, and since there was always a war going on in some corner of the great English Colonial Empire, the young officer had plenty of opportunity for real fighting and adventure, and the prospect of distinction. The English officers in the Colonies were splendid figures. I remember the Khyber Rifles, who lived all the year round in the barren mountains of Afghanistan, in a state of constant war with treacherous mountaineers, armed with modern rifles. These men, utterly cut off from civilisation, were modest and devoted to their duty. I have the highest respect for such soldiers.

A HARD KNOCK BACK.

This, the old English, Army was flung at us in Northern France in the autumn of 1914, and fought magnificently. Most of these men now lie under the green turf.

After the great spring offensive at St. Quentin I met a convoy of some 600 or 700 prisoners. I spoke to the officers, of whom a few knew me personally. A young officer, with a cheerful countenance, said to me: "Look here, Crown Prince, you have given us a nasty smack this time, but the last round has not been fought out. We will still give you a jolly hard knock back." We shook hands when we parted.

It is certain that England has been the leading Power in the war against Germany. We ought not to have let ourselves get hemmed in beforehand, and our political leaders ought to have recognised that there were only two courses open to Germany: Either we had to make England our ally, or, failing this, we ought to have realised that we should inevitably have to fight it out with this world Power. Thus, if the first course proved impossible, we should at least have provided ourselves with a stout backer. Austria alone was not strong enough to back us. In the domain of politics we might have learned much from England.

To sum up: The English soldier was excellent and had to be taken very seriously as an antagonist. He was not as well led as the French soldier, and it was bad for Germany when the French took over the command of the whole front.

A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY.

MILITARY OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

The *Englishman* published the following on March 15th:—"A week ago the announcement appeared of the death at Sadiya, Assam, of Major H. D. Cloete, M.C., Commandant, 2nd Assam Rifles. It now transpires Major Cloete was the victim of a most sensational and distressing tragedy, the full details of which have not yet been made public. Rumour of the tragedy had been current for some days and from enquires, the *Englishman* has been able to ascertain that Major Cloete, who was Commandant of the Military Police at Sadiya, was shot by the Rev. Mr. Jackman, American Medical Missionary at Sadiya. It appears that Mr. Jackman loaded his revolver, and proceeded to Major Cloete's bungalow. He called on Major Cloete to come out and when he appeared shot him dead. After the tragedy, the missionary went straight to Mr. O. Callaghan, Acting Political Officer, and gave himself up. The reasons for the tragedy are said to be domestic, but the officials are somewhat reticent, and it is incumbent upon the proper authorities to publish a statement. The tragedy has created a most painful sensation in Assam, where both Major Cloete and Mr. Jackman were well-known and respected."

TO PREVENT SPYING.

Defence of the Realm Regulation 18B, which prohibited communications with an enemy agent, has been amended by the substitution of the words "foreign agent." The definition of "foreign agent" includes "any person who is or has been or is reasonably suspected of being or having been employed by a foreign power either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act, either within or without the United Kingdom, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or who has or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without the United Kingdom, committed or attempted to commit such an act in the interests of a foreign power."

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Apr. 16th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 10th, 1920. [731

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned; Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 19th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 10th, 1920. [732

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ORNA"

Arrived Hongkong on April 9th, 1920.

From BOMBAY.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10th, 1920. [733

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 12th, 1920. [740

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PROFESSOR"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Apr. 16th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Apr. 16th, 1920, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, April 9th, 1920. [741

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thurs.	15th Apr.	D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.,	16th Apr.,	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Sat.,	17th Apr.,	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Sun.,	18th Apr.,	D'light.
KOBE	"YUTSHING"	San.	18th Apr.,	D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Sun.,	18th Apr.,	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wed.,	21st Apr.,	D'light.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Thurs.,	22nd Apr.,	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues.,	27th Apr.,	Noon.

CALOUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOKSANG" & "KWAISANG"

will be despatched on or about April 17th & 22nd respectively for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENLUCE"	18th April.
"GLENADE"	18th April.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	18th May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"PROFESSOR"	28th April	LONDON.
"GLENIFFER"	28th April	...GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP.
"GLENADE"	25th May	do.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

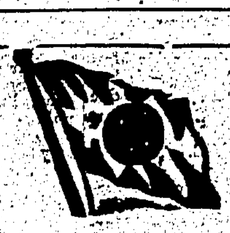
For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd: / The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co: Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 215, sub. ex 23.

Cable Address: Kawakisen, Kobe. Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th Ed. and Scott's Codes.



Telephone: Sanno-miy 3344, 39-2.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ASO.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And, under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

122 No. 8, BUND, KOBE.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 12th.

Hong Hwa, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. Bainbridge, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Cole, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.

Nam Wan, Portuguese str., 235 tons, Capt. Costa, from Macao, with a general cargo.

April 13th.

Fukuri Maru, Japanese str., 281 tons, Capt. Yoshizowa, from Tamsui, with a cargo of coal.—Kompira & Co.

Hirado Maru, Japanese str., 885 tons, Capt. Kutani, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.

Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 740 tons, Capt. Honka, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

Teikai Maru, Japanese str., 719 tons, Capt. Kuwahata, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—O.S.K.

Telemachus, British str., 4,801 tons, Capt. Elford, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Toyooka Maru, Japanese str., 7,097 tons, Capt. Shinatori, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

April 10th.

Amakusa Maru, for Keelung.
Armand Behic, for Yokohama.
Derwent, for Saigon.
Hong Moh, for Rangoon.
Iohang, for Canton.
Kanchow, for Singapore.
Kwang Lee, for Shanghai.
Kyoto Maru, for Keelung.
Michianza, for San Francisco.
Orna, for Kobe.
Tjikembang, for Batavia.
Ying Chow, for Shanghai.

April 11th.

Nagata Maru, for Amoy.
Shansi, for Wuhu.
Tuet Shang, for Swatow.
Yunnan, for Canton.

April 12th.

Cheng Tu, for Bangkok.
Erivan, for Canton.
Hang Sung, for Canton.
Hop Sang, for Hongay.
Hsin Chang, for Canton.
Katori Maru, for Seattle.
Knight Companion, for Liverpool.
Kung Hong, for Shanmei.
Kwong Sang, for Shanghai.
Lok Sang, for Wuhu.
Meichi Maru, for Bombay.
Shun Shing, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Taito Maru, for Chingwantao.
Taishun, for Canton.
Tjisondari, for San Francisco.
Toba Maru, for Liverpool.
Tong Lee, for Canton.

April 13th.

Chak Sang, for Yokohama.
Euryphus, for Amsterdam.
Gaelic Prince, for New York.
Hirado Maru, for Keelung.
Hok Canton, for Canton.
Hong Hwa, for Singapore.
Iehang, for Pukow.
Kwangse, for Shanghai.
Morialta, for Foochow.
Methven, for Vancouver.
Naw Sang, for Calcutta.
Nam Wan, for Hoihow.
Riojun Maru, for Moji.
St. Albans, for Kobe.
Telemachus, for Yokohama.
Tjiaroem, for Batavia.
Uwajima Maru, for Takao.
Wa Sun, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Yeboshi Maru, for Kobe.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki yesterday and is due at Kobe to-day.

The s.s. *Mennon* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on the 10th inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 17th inst.

Telegraphic advice has been received from the Manila office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. that the s.s. *Colombia* left that port on the 13th inst., and is due here to-morrow.

N.Y.K. SERVICE.

The N.Y.K. is to open a monthly service to New York from Hongkong, *vid* Singapore, Colombo and Genoa or Marseilles. Its liners will return home alternately with the liners on the New York, *vid* Panama Canal, service.

T.K.K. DIVIDEND.

The T.K.K. has declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and an extraordinary dividend of 8 per cent. President Asano said that he had arranged with the Yasuda Bank for the issuance of Y. 10,000,000 debentures for the construction of new ships, but may call up new capital by August. Messrs. Ryozi Asano, Sozo Hara, Yohachi Sekine and Umetaro Hashimoto were made Managing Directors.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 13th, at 12.12.—No returns from Japan, and Vladivostock.

Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations, a weak anti-cyclone having developed to the north of the Yangtse.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.51 inches, against an average of 8.13 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

COLD STORAGE.

Store your Winter clothes, furs, rugs, carpets, &c., in our Cold Stores. The only safe method of keeping them during the Summer months.

For full particulars apply to the Secretary,

EDAM CHEESE

Direct from Holland

80 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

55

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, CEYLON BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavian, American, Continental, and South African Ports

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about APRIL 16TH, 1920, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co

Post Box 112
22 Des Vœux Road Central

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" VOY 2-HOME.

FROM CALCUTTA via RANGOON, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns, at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Apr. 16th, at 10 A.M., and April 17th at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Apr. 17th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, April 10th, 1920. 1734

DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

COMPASSES,

SOUNDING MACHINES,
ENGINE INDICATORS
AND
NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES

Sole Agents:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Steamers	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
*Monteagle	June 8	July 2
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
*Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom

Empress of Russia 16,850 Tons Reg. / Empress of Asia 16,850 Tons Reg. — Gold $553

Empress of Japan 6,001 Tons Reg. / Montreal 6,163 Tons Reg. — Gold $485

Fares & Sailings Subject to change without notice.

Fares and other information please apply
HONGKONG OFFICE.
Telephone 752. Cable address "CACANPAC"

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

50

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" — Wednesday, Apr. 21st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" — Wednesday, May 19th.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST NIGER" Tuesday, April 20th, for San Francisco Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
S.S. "WEST INSKIP" End of April for San Francisco via usual ports of call.
S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" Friday, April 16th, for Madras *via* Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
S.S. "BAKE FARMINGDALE" Friday, April 23rd, for Madras *via* Singapor Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
Hotel Mansions.
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SCIANO."

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & JAPAN

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO
S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about April 27th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 25th April.

For JAPAN

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA in conjunction with the INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents. 110

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila) ... Wednesday, 5th May, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 25th April, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Middle of May.
TSUSHIMA MARU ... Middle of June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

WAKASA MARU (calling Genoa) ... Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th April, at 4 P.M.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIMI MARU ... Thursday, 22nd April.
TENSHIN MARU ... Monday, 3rd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Monday, 19th April.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th April.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 293 & 203 S. YASUDA, Manager.

For NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17TH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

APRIL 29TH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "RAD R"

MAY 15TH.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478 — AGENTS. — 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing for Los Angels	About
S.S. WEST HIKA	April 15th.	S.S. WEST HIKA	April 17th.
S.S. VINITA	May 15th.	S.S. VINITA	May 17th.
S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 15th.	S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 17th.
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 15th.	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 17th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transhipment en-route Shipside connection with the Saltlake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office:—Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office:—Prince Building, Chater Rd. Tel. No. 1062.
Branch Office:—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore. CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

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HOLLAND—EAST ASIATIC SERVICE

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL.

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" JOINT SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG TO AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

Sailings subject to alterations.

For	Steamer	Loading
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	"TJITAROEM"	About end of May.
AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	"BATJAN,"	About end of June.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
General Agents,
York Building

Tel. No. 1674. 430

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIC" via Panama and Havana April 20th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

1

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM.., "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail	
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th April,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th April,	Noon.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI & NEWCHWANG	"YUNNAN" ...	On 17th April,	Daylight.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	CHENAN	On 17th April,	4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 20th April,	10 A.M.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & FUKOW ...	"SUIYANG"	On 20th April,	4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st April,	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 28

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Fasmore	SATURDAY, 17th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 20th Apr., at 1 P.M.
"MORJALTA" (Hailoong)	Capt. Ed. Walker	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

3

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD).

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" ...	... via Suez	5th May.
*"EURYMACHUS"	... via Panama	12th May.

* calling at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

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P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GF WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* "KHIVA"	9,000	17th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DILWARA"	5,401	18th April	Spore., Colombo, Bombay.
* "NORE"	6,760	8th May.	MARSEILLES LDON & ANTWERP.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS"	7,000	15th April	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"GREGORYAPCAR"	4,600	25th April	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

			Sandakan Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS" †	4,500	3 th April	Queensland Ports and
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th May	Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MUTTRA"	4,700	21st April	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th April Noon.	Moji & Kobe.

* CALLS AT ANTWERP. † CALLS MANILA.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ft. x 2ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents

22, Des Vœux Road Central, HONGKONG

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELDRIDGE"	...	About April 14th.
"EDMORE"	...	About April 30th.
"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About May 10th.
"ICONIUM"	...	About May 24th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET"	...	About April 26th.
"WABAN"	...	About May 15th.
"MONTAGUE"	...	About June 10th.
"ABERCOS"	...	About June 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" 15,000 tons. "CHINA" 10,000 tons. "NILE" 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING"	"CHINA"	"NILE"
June 2nd.	May 19th.	May 15th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
1st House Street Tel. 1943

Prince's Buildings.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	... April 19th.
KOREA MARU	23,000	... May 3rd.
TENYO MARU	24,000	... May 17th.
SIBERIA MARU	23,000	... June 14th (from Yokohama
SHINYO MARU		June

* Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	... July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Sept. 9th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong.
CHOYO MARU	APRIL or MAY.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ...10,000	...On or about 25th April.
	"PORTHOS" 20 000	... On or about 15th May
	"AMAZONE" 10,000	... On or about 6th June.
SHANGHAI (Only) ...		
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	* "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000...	On or about 26th April.

* calling at Haiphong.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP ROTTERDAM. "COMMANDANT MAGES"; On or about 22nd April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHR,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740. 8

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

* "HAVANA MARU"	Tuesday,	4th May.
* "HAVRE MARU"	Tuesday,	8th June.

* Call Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU"	Tuesday,	15th June.
"TACOMA MARU"	Middle of	July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU"	Friday,	16th April.
"SIAM MARU"	End of	April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU"	Sunday,	2nd May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJIRI MARU"	Monday,	17th May.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Saturday,	22nd May
"CHICAGO MARU" ...	Saturday,	5th June.

both call at Shanghai

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU"	Sunday,	18th April.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	Thursday,	22nd April

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. 31

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	15th May	24th May

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the state-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 24

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Chenan*	14th April.
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Kado Maru* ...	15th April.
U.S.A. and Manila	*Columbia*	15th April.
Australia and Manila	*Aki Maru* ...	16th April.
Japan	*Rangoon Maru* ...	18th April.
Straits	*Inaba Maru* ...	19th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Java, Port Moresby via Batavia, & *Fremantle	*Pharanang*	Wednesday, 14th, 9.00 A M
Japan via Moji	*St. Albans* ..	Wednesday 14th, 11.00 A M
Formosa via Keelung	*Teikai Maru* ..	Wednesday, 14th, Noon
*Shanghai and *North China...	*Charlton Hall* ..	Wednesday, 14th, 2.00 P M
Amoy *Philippine Islands	*Taming* ..	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P M
*Shanghai, *N. C., *Japan via Kobe, and *San Francisco	*Genoa Maru* ..	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Nagasaki	*Toyooka Maru* .	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P M
Amoy	*Fonghwa* ..	Wednesday, 14th, 5.00 P M
Tourane and Quinhon	*Po Lee*	Wednesday, 4th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinking*	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A M
Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Thursday, 15th, 1.00 P M
Saigon	*Telemachus* ..	Thursday, 15th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe ...	*Sado Maru* ..	Friday, 16th, 10.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* .	Friday, 16th, 2.00 P M

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will Leave On or about	For
TJIPANAS ..	JAVA		25th Apr.	SAIGON
TJISALAK ...	JAVA	15th Apr.	20th Apr.	JAPAN
TJIECDAS ...	SHANGHAI		16th Apr.	JAVA
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA		26th Apr.	JAVA
TJIKINI ...	MACASSAR	17th Apr.	—	—
BENGKALIS.	JAPAN	25th Apr.	26th Apr.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. 7

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "SIAM"

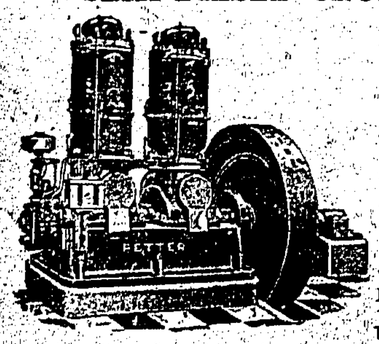
will be loading for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates on the 16th April.

For space and particulars please apply to—

THORESEN & CO.,
AGENTS.
710

VICKERS-PETTER

SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.



SIMPLICITY—RELIABILITY—ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES FOR WORKING ON CRUDE & RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND USE FROM,

100 B.H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE. 10 TO 450 B.H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.

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HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DE. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS

Invaluable for diseases of these important organs Gravel Pains the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Price $2, leading Chemists, or post free Le Le Chimie Méd., Co., Haverhoek Road, S.W. London, England. Depots: Paris, 19, Rue Castiglione; New York, 60, Beekman Street, Toronto, 1 Melbourne, Australia, Elliss Bros., Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta. 78

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM. Of all Chemists. Made in London.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads

Tel. No. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
77

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

Etc. [illegible] Sold in Cases containing Pills No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 [illegible] Le Therapion, 11, Rue [illegible] Paris. Sole Proprietors for Hongkong and Shanghai: Messrs. Watson & Co., Ltd. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	April 13th.
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	4/8
Bank Bills, on demand	4/8⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/8⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	4/8⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	4/10½
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1485
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	92⅜
Credits, at 60 days' sight	94⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	203
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	203
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.—On demand	197
On Manila.—On demand.—Pesos	100
On Singapore.—On demand	203
On Batavia.—On demand	152
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand	45½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 4.20 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$ 53.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	56½d.

Subsidiary Coins.

		Per cent
Hongkong...20 cents piece		$0.00 Discount
Hongkong...10 "		0.47 "
Canton 20 "		4.10 "
Canton 10 "		0.00 Premium

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags, and On Approval Books

FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Seeds, Toys, &c., &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 62 60

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong November 2nd 1919 9

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	" 37,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London, County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Hongkong Branch, Manager.
4, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. 42

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors
Mr. Pong Wai Tong, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, | Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, | Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, | Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, | Mr. Chan Ching Shai,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—T. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 13th 1920. 109

"Old English"

CURVE CUT.



The "*Nice to a pipeful*" in the Curved tin that *really fits* the pocket, is the most *economical* form of Tobacco in the most *convenient* package that has ever been designed.

Only fully matured, rich, ripe, long leaves will *hold together* in "Old English" sliced plug. The short leaves and scrap that may be used in loose cut tobaccos, would break and crumble when cut into curved slices.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Authorized Capital	F. 250,000,000
Subscribed Capital	F. 150,000,000
Paid Up	F. 75,000,000
Subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic	F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot.
General Manager } A. J. Perrottet

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

Lyon	Canton
Marseilles	Saigon
Peking	Haiphong
Shanghai	Yunnanfu
Tientsin	Vladivostock
Hankow	Foochow
Hongkong	Swatow
Hanoi	Yokohama
Singapore	

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co., Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920 [52

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3.

Capital Authorised & Subscribed	£1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	735,750
Reserve Liability of shareholders	750,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai
Colombo Kandy New York Singapore
Delhi, Karachi Penang
Galle Kobe Rivers Port Louis (Mauritius)

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

T. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 12th 1919. 118 144

THE BANK OF CHINA
中國銀行
(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.

Authorized Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds ...	3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months ... 3% per annum.
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. 84

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. 52

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vœux Road Central
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr—Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster & Parr's Bank, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or shorter periods at rates which may be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1920

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffite, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000
Reserves	" 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

Bankers:
France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale
In London: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte Paris; Credit Lyonnais
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. 78

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